



Making
Cities
Work

ZAMBIA

Capital: Lusaka

(2000)

Largest City: Lusaka 1,653,000

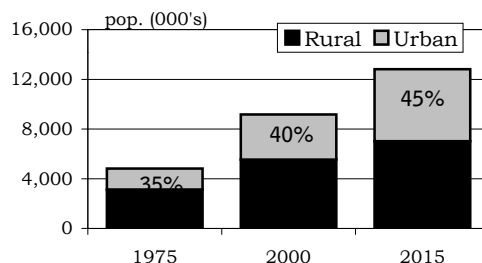
2000 Population	9.2 m billion
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	2.6%
GDP (2000)	\$8.5 billion
GDP per capita	\$927
GDP growth	4.0%
GNI per capita (2000)	\$300
World Bank Classification	Low Income
Population Below Poverty Line	6.5 m billion



Urban Profile

Urban Population

3,632,000
lived in
urban areas
in 2000.



Annual Growth
Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 3.1%
Rural 1.6%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	
5-9.9 m	
2.5 - 4.9 m	
.75-2.49 m	1

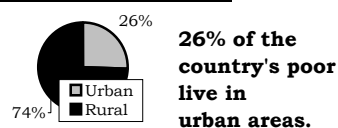
Urban Migration Trends

More than 10,000 Zambian residents fled the regions bordering Angola and DR Congo, landing in other villages with family and friends. Violence and raids from both areas caused the exodus from these areas.

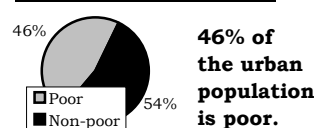
Urban Poverty

1,670,720
urban dwellers
were below the
poverty line.

POVERTY IN ZAMBIA



URBAN POVERTY



Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)

Nation ('96)	13.0
Lusaka ('93)	14.0

Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (1999)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	18%	75%
Industrial	27%	8%
Services	55%	17%

UNEMPLOYMENT

Nation (est. 2000) 50.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT. The unemployment rate in Lusaka is 70%. Socially, the effects of HIV/AIDS are adverse and Zambia faces a silent crisis. Signs of the mounting crisis can already be seen with growing numbers of street kids in the hubs of Zambia's urban centers. Young boys fight to carry parcels to earn a few hundred Kasha and they guard cars day and night to

Decentralization

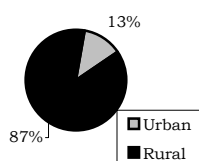
Sample Urban Area: Lusaka, pop 1.7 million

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set n/a of local tax levels	Able to choose n/a contractors for projects
Able to set n/a of user charges	Funds transfer n/a known in advance
Able to borrow n/a of funds	Central government n/a remove local govt. officials

Infrastructure & Basic Services

435,840
urban dwellers
lack water supply.

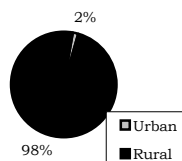


13% of people without water supply live in urban areas.

Population without Water Supply in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	436	12%
Rural	2,990	54%
Total	3,426	37%

36,320
urban dwellers
lack sanitation
coverage.



2% of people without sanitation coverage live in urban areas.

Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	36	1%
Rural	1,993	36%
Total	2,030	22%

Health

First and Second Quintile of Income Distribution

	Urban Poorest	Rural Poorest	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	National Average
Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)	*	212.0	*	218.5	192.1
Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)	*	8.8%	3.2%	6.9%	5.3%

Crime

Presently, crime rates in both rural and urban Zambia are said to have reached an all time high due to lax control over firearms, rampant corruption in security service, and the desire of the public to arm themselves, as police are deemed unreliable. This perception is not backed by existing statistical data, however, which shows that despite poverty and unemployment, Zambia's murder ratio in 1998 was only 13 per 100,000 compared to countries like South Africa, which was 64.6 per 100,000.